

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

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The efforts of the Japanese Consul to keep the plantation hands peaceably at work are much appreciated. He is the man of greatest influence among them and his attitude goes far to lessen anxiety about strikes.

Bryan's campaign against prosperity and in favor of surrendering the fruits of the war with Spain is likely to have more boomerang in it than any the Democrats have started up since 1864 when they appealed to American patriotism with a war-a-failure platform.

Wireless telegraphy will be a help to these islands in more ways than one. Eventually ships will have the Marconi apparatus and can send word ashore from great distances at sea. If they are in trouble, prompt aid can be obtained, a thing that may be the means, one day, of saving valuable sugar cargoes. Perhaps the overdue Solide has been standing off and on within fifty miles of the islands for a week past. In such a case the use of wireless telegraphy would have enabled the consignees to send a tug directly to her and bring her in so as to save thousands of dollars in customs duties.

We cannot say that Mr. Towse makes a satisfactory explanation of the Sewall affair. If he was always an avowed Dole man—as a correspondent remarks in today's issue—what was he doing at the meeting of Mr. Sewall's friends, the one where the Warren letter was brought up? It may be that Dole men were taken into Sewall conferences and in today's issue—what was he doing at custom must have been more honored in the breach than the observance.

It was a warm day yesterday but the ocean was cool and it tempted hundreds away from home or church. Ocean bathing is more prevalent here than it is anywhere on the Pacific mainland coast and is also a safer pastime. Generally speaking the California surf is too cold for people of any but the most robust constitutions and what is as bad or worse the sand under water is laced with sting-rays that strike their poisonous barbs into any intrusive foot. There are sting-rays in these waters, some of them large, but they frequent quiet bays and are rarely if ever found along the ocean beaches. As for sharks they are no annoyance here. Hawaii seems to have all the advantages and few of the disadvantages of salt water bathing, a low surf and properly tempered water being among the unusual luxuries afforded.

We judge from the excited comments of the opposition press that Governor Dole has made a fatal misstep. It seems that instead of running things with a lone hand as an honest Executive should, he has had the temerity to ask the heads of the Territorial Departments to meet with him, as the Cabinet used to do, for counsel and advice. This heinous offense is viewed not only with alarm but with indignation. It is a cabal, a star chamber, a secret, black and midnight process fraught with danger to the commonwealth. Any patriotic American knows that a Governor who does such things ought to be called to stern account and impeached if possible. United we fight, divided we stand. We warn Mr. Dole that unless he ceases to offend the proprieties by meeting with his fellow-officials to discuss the affairs of government, he will be posted daily in the opposition papers as a man in whom the fires of patriotism have burnt entirely out and will be suspected of even graver things.

HONEST PRIMARY RULES.

The Hilo Tribune jumps into the factional ring with a whoop and a halloo and in default of anything worse to abuse capers up to the proposed honest primary rules and calls them bad names. Why the Tribune does not want honest primaries or why any good Republican should not want them is more than we can tell; but the sad fact remains. Even the sight of a veal cutlet to the Honolulu Bulletin does not bring on paroxysms equal to those which the Hilo Tribune and its kind experience when the proposed primary rules are thought of.

Yet these rules—with special reference to the clauses which the late convention was fooled into rejecting—were copied from the best primary laws known to the legislation of any of the States; primary laws which will yet be enacted in Hawaii as the only means to secure honest politics. We have not heard a single argument against them which does not betray a desire to do something underhanded. Why should not a man be forced to give evidence that he is a Republican before he can vote in a Republican primary or a Democrat before he can vote in a Democratic primary? And why ought not the registration polls to be closed long enough before the opening of the voting polls to enable the lists to be examined so that political opponents, aliens and the like may be excluded? The so-called wide-open primary like the wide-open town is an offense to honesty and good morals. It was found to be so in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and a thousand other places which have since reformed it out of existence and it will be found to be so here. In fact its local record is already bad.

The Advertiser does not want to draw a single unfair deduction from the rules or from the course of those who, by hook or by crook, defeated them in the late Republican convention. If there is any honest reason why the rules should stand as they are, or why they should have been rejected in the first place, the Advertiser will give space to it. None has so far been advanced although much has been written pro and con. Amid all the noise and the shouting of the bosses sounds the one clear note that primary rules which permit Democrats or non-descripts to dictate Republican policies and which give no opportunity to scan the registration lists before voting begins are felonious both in intent and in effect.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

Much of the comment in Europe about the German naval program points to a future policy of encroachment in South America. North Americans as a rule have hazy ideas of what goes on in this hemisphere below the equator and few of them know that a part of southern Brazil nearly if not quite as large as Germany itself, is passing under Teutonic influences. The only details we have seen in print about it are those supplied by Frank G. Carpenter, the correspondent. He tells of German-speaking villages, of German agriculture, educational and social systems, a German press and gymnasia and a large population loyal to the fatherland. Mr. Carpenter's letter does not draw the attention it should have from the public and which it will one day, perhaps, command from the historian. Yet it means that Germany is getting a foothold within the charmed circle of the Monroe doctrine which she may use her new fleet in trying first to nationalize and then to defend. This fleet, according to the bill that lately passed the Reichstag, will consist of forty battleships and fifty cruisers, a much stronger navy than that which the United States is now projecting—to say nothing, of course, of the unknown possibilities of our Holland submarine torpedo-boat.

That Europe believes in the probable falling out of Germany and the United States over the Monroe doctrine is a fact which may be supported by many quotations like the following from the London Spectator:

Germany, to take a concrete example by way of illustration, will get into a dispute, say, with Brazil, and will prepare to occupy the southern provinces in order to protect her subjects and restore order. America will then quote the Monroe doctrine, and then the Monroe doctrine will be quietly but quite firmly ignored. The next move will be America's. If she is strong enough she must send her fleet wherever the German fleet is to be found and destroy it. If and when that is done, nothing will be easier than to enforce the Monroe doctrine, for nobody can reach, much less hold, a part of Brazil or Central America without having the command of the sea—or at any rate the relative command of the sea. We do not wish to be alarmists; we do not wish to tempt America into warlike courses; we do not wish to make ill blood between America and Germany. But we love America and her people, and so have a duty to perform. It would be doing America a very ill service to pretend that she has nothing to fear, and to join in the outcry against Mr. Elihu Root because he has spoken out.

German feeling against the Monroe doctrine is finding utterance in type as witness the following from the Berlin Zukunft:

It is a naive bit of arrogance when the Monroe doctrine is used to proclaim a kind of supremacy over South America. As to the so-called unification, pacification, and improvement of South America, we know what that means. It is merely an Anglo-Saxon circumlocution for pillaging territory. The South Americans know all that. If the United States wants to prevent a European Power from setting foot in South America, she must use cannon. The Monroe doctrine is not worth the paper it is written on.

The Berlin Neuesten Nachrichten, in discussing what it calls the insincerity of the Monroe pretension, says that "Uncle Sam loves to stalk around rattling a sword, especially at election times." The Hamburg Correspondent adds:

The Monroe doctrine has never had more than an apparent existence. It has now been thrown overboard by the Americans themselves, as they have gone beyond their own continent to demonstrate the right of the stronger. Henceforth American questions like all others are merely questions of power.

These signs of coming trouble are as sharply accentuated as any that loomed in the long foreground of the Spanish-American war. That American statesmen are alert to them is shown by the recent speech of Secretary Root and the comments which it has drawn from men of his class. Seeing how fast Germany is acquiring the means of maritime offence it is not too early for the United States to make up its mind whether to begin on a great naval and military program of its own or to assist Europe in the partition of South America. For ourselves we should regard a war with Germany as deplorable, the more so if the United States were compelled to wage it on behalf of countries that hate us, that will not trade with us and which, in their present hands are absolutely undeveloped. Still if the majority of Americans like the Monroe doctrine well enough to fight for it, we have no protests to make save at the optimism which withholds the needful enginery of what would prove to be the bloodiest and most critical war America had ever entered upon.

THE NEED OF NEW HOUSES.

We notice a curious attempt in the columns of a captious local paper to discourage the building of houses in Honolulu on the ground that it would mean a "boom" and for the further reason that rentable houses are not so very scarce and that returns from occupied ones are not so very good. The article appears in the form of an anonymous letter so we have no means of telling what the writer's motives are in opposing a measure that would certainly be well for Honolulu. He may be an owner who does not want new houses to compete with his old ones, or he may be a hotel-keeper who fears opposition or he may be a slurrer in whose senile comprehension a boom is fraught with gorgons and chimeras dire. Whoever or whatever he is, he is no friend of Honolulu and does not know what he is writing about.

The statement of the Advertiser was that the ability of Honolulu to house strangers has about reached its limit; that if many more people come, as we all hope and expect them to do, there will be no place to put them unless more houses are built; and that at such a time houses may be rented so as to assure a twenty per cent investment. The Advertiser's critic objects strenuously to the twenty per cent clause and says that eight per cent is the best that can be expected. Perhaps he is an authority, but consider the following:

A cottage with two rooms and a bath, stands in the heart of the town on land that cost the owner twenty years ago about \$100. It has second-hand furnishings worth \$150 and the cottage cost about \$400 to build. The whole investment, not counting the present value of the immediate site, 20x15, amounts to \$650. We will add \$1000 to represent the present value of the little back lot plat. Now this house rents for \$350 per year which is more than twenty per cent. Another shanty of three rooms in the Punahou neighborhood, made of rough lumber and lined inside with cheese cloth, rents for \$45 simply furnished. We admit that better houses held on lease, rent for less; but in treating of a general run of twenty per cent investments we dealt to some extent in futures meaning an inevitable rise in rents if people again flock here as they did just before the plague. That would make a veritable boom, whether we like booms or not, and we should probably experience the same rapid advance in rentals that was observed in San Diego and Los Angeles in 1885-88 when people were coming faster than shelter could be provided for them.

Now a word about booms. To a certain extent every experienced looker-on at such phenomena believes in them. They are good or bad according to their basis; but even where the basis is bad they do a measurable amount of general good. The original San Diego boom was built upon the belief that the possession of a fine harbor would compel prosperity whether the country back of the maritime entrepot produced anything or not. That was a wrong foundation yet there was built upon it a thriving city, with every modern improvement, a 500 per cent increase of population and a world-wide climatic fame. San Diego was a village before the boom; it has been a handsome city ever since. If it had possessed such agricultural and commercial resources as Honolulu, it would now be vastly bigger and there would have been few boom victims to bewail lost money. And so we say that there might be many worse things than a boom for the metropolis of Hawaii.

The Advertiser believes it is doing this city a service by urging it to provide more shelter for tourists and homeseekers. Clearly there is no sense in asking people to come here without giving them houses to live in and if they do not come how are we going to grow? It would be slow business waiting on natural increase.

Interest appears in England concerning the reward that will fall to Lord Roberts for his good work in the Boer country. He may be made a Duke, though there are those who believe that a reward which sufficed for the com-

queror of Napoleon is too great for the victor over Oom Paul. Possibly he will get Lord Wolseley's place as Commander-in-Chief later on and he is reasonably sure of big grants of money.

SPORTING NEWS OF SATURDAY

Basket Ball Games—Horses go to Hilo—Hanson May Fight Curry at Hilo.

The fifth series of games in the Young Men's Christian Association basket ball league were played in the gymnasium last Saturday night in the presence of a fair crowd. The games resulted as follows:

Team	Gms.	W.	L.	For.	Ag.
Malle Hima	3	3	0	64	15
Green and Gold	3	1	2	22	23
Sophomores	2	1	1	17	26
Business Men	3	1	2	17	20
Diamond Heads	2	0	2	15	14
Honolulu	3	2	1	12	4

The following horses left for Hilo on the Helene on Saturday: Maples, Evereth, General Cronje, Anegro, Loupe and a bay harness mare. With the consignment went J. R. Wilson, Joe McAuliffe, George Thomas and Bob Burns.

Directress will probably be sent in charge of Jack Gibson next Tuesday. It is probable that several other horses will take passage on the Kinau on that day.

Jimmy Logue will go on a visit to Maui next week, proceeding thence to Hilo, where he will ride at the meeting. "Sacks" Nichols will also be seen in the saddle at the Rainy City meeting.

According to present arrangements, Garterline and Ahuimanu will be sent to the coast the latter part of July to run at the State Fair at Sacramento, and also at the fall meeting at Los Angeles. Later on the campaign may be extended to the winter meetings in San Francisco.

Aleck Hanson expects to go to Hawaii to fight Curry, the Hilo heavy-weight, who has issued a defy to any man in the Islands. Aleck is no novice at the fist game, and should be able to take excellent care of the pugnacious challenge-monger.

Below will be found a list of cup winners and their times for the past few years:

Waikupu Cup (distance, 5 furlongs)—	
1898—Venus, 1:16.	
1899—Venus, 1:18.	
1900—Garterline, 1:16.	
Rosita Challenge Cup (distance, one mile)—	
1897—Sympathetic's Last, 1:47½.	
1898—Sympathetic's Last, 1:49.	
1899—Venus, 1:47 1-5.	
1900—Vioris, 1:45.	
Irwin Cup (distance, one mile)—	
1897—Magnet, 1:46 3-5.	
1898—Antidote, 1:49 1-2.	
1899—Amarino, 1:47.	
1900—Antidote, 1:48.	
Criterion Cup (distance, one mile and a quarter; this year, one mile and a half)—	
1899—Amarino, 2:16 1-2.	
1900—Weller, 2:47.	

Hilo Notes.

Jack Gaudie, who has been visiting his brother in Puna, returned to Honolulu this week.

C. H. Brown purchased the first hundred United States stamps ever sold from the Hilo postoffice.

Col. G. P. Little has not been heard from recently, and it is not known when he will be back in Hilo.

E. H. Eschroff was brought from Puna last Saturday to the Hilo Hospital, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Manager George Ross of Hakalau and family and the Misses Lishman were in town for the 11th, to celebrate the day.

F. B. Gochen will probably leave for Washington about July 1st.

Hon. C. M. LeBlond is home again after a two weeks' visit to Honolulu.

The approach to the Waiakae bridge from the town side will be finished in thirty days.

Captain H. E. Soule has leased the residence now occupied by F. C. LeBlond on Church street.

It is expected that the Honolulu race track will be ready for the horses to train on by Saturday next.

Judge Parsons will be in Hilo on Monday for the first time since he donned the ermine at Laupahoehoe.

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